

Whig & Chronicle.

Knoxville Whig Established 1829.
Knoxville Chronicle Established 1870.

PUBLISHED BY THE
WHIG AND CHRONICLE COMPANY.

WM. G. BROWNLOW, Principal Editor.
WM. RUFF, Managing Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, \$2.00
Five copies, six months, 1.00
Ten copies, one year, 2.00
Twenty copies, one year, 4.00

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875.

SEND ON YOUR NAMES.

Remember that these numbers of the WHIG AND CHRONICLE are only intended as an advertisement, to let the friends of the paper know that we are ready to receive the names of subscribers, which we now announce to the world and the balance of mankind! Now is the time, and we invite all who wish the new paper to send in their names. We will follow up this issue regularly, and as we progress we expect to enlarge and adorn the paper in more ways than one. We shall send out a large and valuable WEEKLY. We shall publish a bold, outspoken journal, advocating and upholding Republican principles, and defending the just and patriotic men of the party. We will buckle on no man's collar. We will praise where praise is due, and censure where blame is merited. Those who wish to take an even start with the paper, would do well to send in their names, and \$2 accompanying. Those who wish the DAILY will send \$8. The postage in either case being prepaid at this office.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL WORK.

Sufficiently definite reports have been received from the various stations established for the observation of the transit of Venus, to form an estimate of the work done by the various parties.

It is with a justifiable pride that we can point in this summing up to the success that has attended the labors of the American parties in this field of scientific enterprise.

In the first place, the Government was very liberal in its appropriation of money, and some of our first astronomers accepted the position of observers, though it involved much risk of health and life, to say nothing of the sacrifice of comfort. It is most gratifying, then, that their efforts have been crowned with as much of success as they have. Of course, it was not to be expected that the success would be complete, but it appears from the reports that have thus far come in, that more satisfactory work has been done by the American parties than by those of any other nation, except, perhaps, the Russian. A great deal of that success depends upon the plans that have been adopted by the American workers, and some upon the favorable state of the weather for observation. But, all of our parties were fully prepared to adapt themselves to any emergency, and employ the means, that at the time, promised best. The photographic method had never been tried in any of the previous observations of the transit, but as it promised well, and its employment would not be so much interfered with by the weather, the Americans gave it a prominent place in their method of observation.

It can not be fully determined for some time, what value the method may have, but the prospect is, that if the thin film of collodion does not shrink, this method is the best of any. Our parties, however, made very satisfactory observations of the "contacts" which are necessary to the employment of the Huggan and Delisleian methods. It is to the latter of these methods that the English have principally trusted, though contrary to the advice of one of their best astronomers, Mr. R. A. Proctor.

Some other facts, not immediately connected with the transit, have been brought to light during the observation. Prominent among these is the discovery of the atmosphere around Venus, and its similarity to that of the earth, thus showing a kinship of that planet to ours.

It will be seen by our dispatches on first page, that the irrepressible John Mitchell has been returned to Parliament from the county of Tipperary, Ireland. Those people seem determined to have Mitchell, or go unrepresented. He was rejected a few weeks ago, but has been re-elected again. We will see if he is admitted.

THE LESSON.

If our Democratic friends are so inclined, they may learn a useful lesson from the article published elsewhere from the New Orleans Times, in reference to the corruption of the Shelby county delegation in the Senatorial election. We are personally acquainted with most of the gentlemen composing that delegation, and would not believe such a charge against them, unless it was backed up by clear and unquestionable proof. We do not believe they could be, or were, influenced by money considerations. We do not believe for a moment, that Andrew Johnson used money in that way to secure his election. This charge, in our opinion, is without foundation. But it has just as much foundation as a great many charges that are trumped up by unreliable newspaper correspondents and others against political opponents for political effect. If such a charge had been made against the eight Republicans in the Tennessee Legislature, the chances are, that nine out of every ten of the Democratic journals in the State, would have reiterated it, and held it up in double-leaded editorials as another evidence of the profound depths of "Radical Rascality."

It would have gone the rounds of the Democratic press of the whole country. And yet these eight gentlemen, in point of good morals, rectitude of character and integrity, are the equals of the gentlemen who have been so charged.

This is not an isolated case, by any means. Damaging charges, with just as little foundation as this, have been made by Democratic newspapers against leading Republicans, and have been persisted in until reputations have suffered and men who are entirely innocent have been deprived of their good names. No matter what one's reputation may be; no matter how blameless one's life may have been, these disreputable scribblers, with the aid of an over-credulous public, spare neither age nor fair reputations.

The lesson to be learned in this case is, to avoid giving circulation and credence to such charges until there is good reason to believe guilt can be clearly established.

TOADYISM.

There is a class of newspaper men at the North, who are disgustingly sycophantic to leading Democratic politicians of the South, especially those who took a prominent part in the rebellion. We have just had a specimen of such toadyism in the expressions of a portion of the New England press towards Gen. Gordon and Col. Lamar. We have not one word to say derogatory to these gentlemen. They are very good men, and men of fair ability. Personally we entertain for them the kindest feelings, but neither of them are supernatural—they are not gods.

The fulsome eulogies of some of these papers sound very much like a genuine Yankee business transaction, and we should not be surprised to hear of commercial drummers going out from the towns and cities where they are published, and visiting Mississippi or Georgia with a view to pushing their trade. It would not be surprising if they should take along in their trunks, a few copies of the papers containing these notices. They will try to make even toadyism profitable.

If the question of admitting Pinchback to the Senate was merely a personal one—involving his fitness for the position, there ought to be no time wasted on the matter. He is not the kind of a man to adorn such a position. His merits are an exceedingly small and uncertain quantity. His ability is below mediocrity. In morals he is worse than a cipher. He adds no strength to the party to which he now professes to belong. He is unreliable in more ways than one. The probabilities all point to his rejection.

That old chronic sore-head, the New York World, indulges its propensity to growl, by criticising, in a coarse vulgar way, the appointment of Hon. Horace Maynard as Minister to Constantinople. Mr. Maynard will survive the World's displeasure.

Hon. J. M. Thompson has returned from Washington. He has made the people of this district a faithful, industrious and efficient Representative in Congress.

SHOW UP THE THIEVES.

Never was an outspoken paper in greater demand in Tennessee, than at the present time. Rogues, robbers, counterfeiters, and every variety of swindlers, stalk abroad with unblushing effrontery, boasting of their success! These experts in this line of business adorn the ranks of both political parties, and are as numerous as the schools of little fishes that inhabit the waters of Egypt. These pinks of patriotism deserve to be shown up in their true light. By name, one and all deserve to be lashed naked through the land. The CHRONICLE has heretofore been after them, and under the new organization of the office the CHRONICLE will continue to pursue these pinks of patriotism, who conceal their crime from public gaze, by taking refuge in the ranks of one or the other political party.

ORIENTALISM.

At no previous period in the history of the world has Orientalism, in its various phases, attracted the attention of profound thinkers so much as at the present time.

It is not alone the philosophic student who wishes to mark the origin and trace the course of human thought and ideas, that is concerned in the development of this subject, but the devout Christian finds much in it that is nearly related to his beloved religion.

The religion of Christ sprang from the East, and was built upon the remains of all the religions that had preceded it. Many of the forms and ceremonies of those antecedent religions were adopted in whole or in part into it, and had a significance at the time which, through our lack of knowledge of those religious customs, has lost its full force with us. We cannot fully understand the scripture of our Bible without an accurate knowledge of Oriental life and its numerous religious forms and observances.

It is therefore with much satisfaction that we note an effort being made by Mr. Max Muller, the most noted Orientalist now living, to have all the Oriental Bibles translated into the European languages.

Mr. Conway in his "Sacred Anthology," has, in a small way, done a similar work, and the reception it has met with shows a demand for a more extended work in that line. Mr. Conway's book is simply a collection of the precepts and moral laws, gleaned from the Bibles of all the religions of the world, living or dead, and shows the close analogy between the principal forms of religion as indicating the same needs felt by all people at all times. We see that a noted Scotch Liberal has personally assumed the expense of having a third edition of Mr. Conway's book printed to be distributed throughout India. A recent writer on the subject says:

"In noting the progress of this Oriental element and in quarreling with some of its excesses, we must not forget the calming and strengthening lessons of history, but remember that the Oriental spirit had great power over the early life of Christendom, and did much to enlarge and exalt the narrowness of Judaism by its largeness and spirituality, while it received from the positive Gospel and Church of Christ the check to its dreamy mysticism and the balm for its pathetic despair."

MORE MONEY WANTED.

The Democracy of this State are at a great loss to know how they are to replenish their empty pocket-books. We suggest to them the expediency of creating a large "sinking fund," and place it in a situation that will enable them to get at it, and sink it, for the benefit of the party. Let them issue a large lot of State bonds; and let them buy up the "Torbett issue;" and let them organize upon their foundation a new State Bank, with a branch bank in every county of the State, making all men in the State liable to all the offices of presidents, clerks, cashiers, and directors, who did not serve in the late rebellion on the rebel side of the question. As a means of ringing in the rank and file of the rebel party, have it incorporated in the bank charter that rebel soldiers of Tennessee should be paid pensions, and the stay-at-home rebels should be paid by a board of commissioners for their losses during the war. If the bank and its numerous branches fail to furnish money enough, let a direct tax be laid upon the common people. This is what they are driving at, and our propositions are only intended to hurry up the glorious day. Should these operations fail to supply their coffers, let the "Torbett issue" be again put upon the market.

It appears from late advices from Washington that Andrew Johnson is going into the "Pinchback" business.

A Local Option law has passed the Tennessee Senate by a vote of fourteen to eight. Every Senator from East Tennessee voted for it.

The Union and American is very much exercised about a "soft place for Ben Butler," and asks "Shall it be a Cabinet position, or what?" Most probably the latter.

The Republican majority in the New Hampshire Legislature is twelve, which makes the election of Cheney, the Republican candidate for Governor, a certainty.

There is a man in this city, in charge of a small printing office, who desires that we shall advertise his small business. We refer him to our advertising rates elsewhere, from which we never depart!

The English Parliament are determined that a man shall not marry his deceased wife's sister. A bill to legalize such a marriage has been defeated for about the fiftieth time by a vote of 172 to 142.

The Legislature has about killed off the East Tennessee Asylum for the Insane, and it begins to look very much as if the State Capitol has been appropriated to that use. It is already filled and no others need apply.

USCLE JOHN ROBINSON, the great showman, is out as an independent candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati, against the regular Bourbon-Democratic nominee. He is one of the largest tax-payers in the city, and an honest man.

Some fault-finding persons are in the habit of charging that the Tennessee Legislature has accomplished nothing. This is a mistake. They have provided for an additional Notary Public in Knox and two other counties, and for a dozen Justices of the Peace in Chattanooga.

SPEAKING of the charge of the New Orleans Times against the Shelby county delegation, Senator Johnson said to a correspondent of the New York Times:

There is not the slightest foundation for a charge that the Shelby County delegation had been controlled for him by the use of money, and if there was any attempt to use money it must have been on the other side.

JUDGE GARDENHIRE, one of the dozen men in the Tennessee House of Representatives, who is entitled to credit for ability, has made a full report on a bill introduced to regulate discrimination on the part of railroads in the matter of freights and passengers. The report concludes as follows:

"It is clear that our laws can have no extra territorial operation, and it would seem absurd for our courts to attempt to punish a man upon the idea that he had violated a law of Tennessee, in the State of New York, where no such law could be enforced. Even if we could punish our own roads for violations of our laws beyond our limits, we surely can not punish the roads of other States for the violation of those laws, and unless we can control the roads which connect with ours outside of the State, it is impossible to control the matter of through freights. If Congress could pass a general law operating in all the States, possibly something might be done; but separate State action is worse than useless, as it will breed lawsuits, that will effect nothing but heavy expenses upon the litigants, and consequent confusion in the transportation business of the country."

THE ADMISSION OF PINCHBACK.

Those who read only Democratic papers, and have no other source of information, (and there are such) would suppose that no Republicans oppose the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. This is untrue. Senator Edmunds, whose Republicanism no one has ever doubted, and who is a firm friend of President Grant, and a consistent supporter of his administration, opposes his admission. Senator Carpenter, who has been a target for Democratic abuse for six years, opposed it with all his power. He is opposed by a number of other Republicans of position and influence in the Senate, and without their votes he can never be admitted. If he is rejected at all, it will be by Republican votes. The Democratic vote alone is not sufficient to keep him from a seat in the Senate.

If these Democratic journals intended to deal fairly with the public, they would so represent the case. But

they do not so represent, and therefore we are forced to the irresistible conclusion that they desire to misrepresent. Their usual course bears us out in this conclusion.

It will be seen by our Nashville letter, published elsewhere, that an extra session of the Legislature next winter, if not sooner, may become a necessity. The conviction is becoming very general that among the one hundred gentlemen who compose the present General Assembly, there is a large proportion of inefficient "figure-heads." That the State will derive next to no benefit from the seventy-five days' session is a certainty. No little relief will be felt when the time of final adjournment has arrived.

ANOTHER effort was made last week to release from the imprisonment, that great leader of Tammany Democracy Wm. M. Tweed, more familiarly known as "Boss" Tweed. He was convicted of the most stupendous frauds ever known in this country. After being fully exposed, his valuable service to his party were rewarded by a seat in the New York Senate. Instead of going to the Senate he went to the Penitentiary, and last Friday Judges Westbrook, Daniels and Donohue decided that he should remain there nine years yet.

ONE of the deplorable features of the nauseating trial now going on in a Brooklyn court, and which attracts no little attention, is the advertisement of a notoriously disreputable sheet in New York, known as *Wood-hull and Chittin's Weekly*. It is conducted ostensibly by two coarse, repulsive creatures, who are a living, moving slander on the name of woman. They and their filthy sheet, are an abomination in the sight of all decent people, and that they should be advertised through the widely-published proceedings of the Tilton-Beecher trial is one of the nauseating features of the disgusting affair.

The tendency of the Democratic party, in the hour of its expected deliverance from Republican rule, to bring forward the bourbon, Confederate element in its ranks is strikingly illustrated by some appointments made in New York City. One of the most responsible offices under Tammany rule is filled by an ex-rebel, who was Jeff. Davis' Private Secretary. Mayor Wickham has just appointed to one of the first offices in the city Gen. Fitz John Porter, who was cashiered from the Union army for failing to obey Gen. Pope's orders in one of the most important battles of the war in Virginia. It is true, that Porter claims that he was innocent, and has asked for a new trial; nevertheless, he was found guilty of a most treasonable act and dismissed the army. Resting under that stigma, it seems strange, that a Democratic Mayor should hunt him out from hundreds of equally well qualified candidates and give him the appointment. The case is more marked than usual, because Gen. Porter lives in New Jersey, and is therefore, according to Southern Democratic reckoning, a "carpet-bagger."

Whenever the Democracy has had a fair chance, it has shown itself unrepentantly wedded to the old bourbon Confederate element, and whenever it gets safely lodged in power the country will find out to its sorrow what is the cost of putting such men in power.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION.

What the New Orleans Times Says of the Shelby County Delegation.

Here is the second editorial which appeared in the New Orleans Times, charging that the support of the Shelby county delegation in the Tennessee Legislature was secured for Andrew Johnson through corrupt influences. We publish it because we suppose some of our readers may entertain a curiosity to see it and not because we believe it is true:

The Tennessee Legislature is deeply stirred by the Times paragraph, throwing out a hint as to the manner of Andy's election. After whetting their wits with a bill "to increase the school fund by a tax on bachelors," the Solons rose and shake their gory locks with a resolution calling for "an investigation of the charges of the New Orleans Times against the Shelby county Representatives and their action in the matter of the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate," the latter having been offered by Messrs. Overton and Haynes, who, with several other Senators expressed a having a special committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the opinion upon the paragraph, which, it seems, the Tennessee papers got hold of and made unconsciously conspicuous.

Commoner used his "influence" with the Shelby county delegation and expressed the belief that such "influence" might have cost the Senator from the Greenville Cross Roads a handsome sum, and is still of the same opinion. Now, if Messrs. Haynes and Overton mean business, instead of a white washing report, let them add to the resolution the words, "with power to send for persons and papers," and call upon us for our sources of information. We will then feel it our duty to lay before the Committee of Inquiry certain facts relative to a visit made by Mr. Johnson to Memphis soon after the State election, as well as what transpired at Mr. Johnson's room at the Peabody hotel, when the Shelby county delegation visited him in a body.

We might also have been able to lay before the committee certain facts in relation to a written pledge obtained from that delegation before they were nominated at the Exposition Building Convention by "Young Tammany" or the "Madison street ring," and then, too, certain letters written by Mr. Johnson before that convention assembled and addressed to his "personal friends," which would have thrown a little light upon the subject to be investigated. We apprehend, however, that the "committee" will not go to that trouble, but will merely pass their virtuously indignant opinion upon the charges, and we doubt much if they even make a trip to the western part of their State to take testimony, as is customary when such investigations are to be made. If they will be so good as to go to Memphis, they may by diligent search unearth the letters referred to, and besides that obtain much valuable information, as well as documentary evidence.

Should the committee adopt these suggestions, a rigid examination of the books of a certain Memphis bank should be made to ascertain whether any drafts had been drawn upon the Commoner, and for what amount, and with that start they would be enabled to make a voluminous, and we doubt not, an intensely interesting report. What say the "immortal nine" to this proposition?

LITTLE MRS. TILTON.

A Pen Picture of an Insignificant Looking Woman who has stirred up the World.

[Brooklyn Letter to the Boston Globe.]

How she should have been the cause of so much turmoil is a problem that is almost impossible to solve without a personal acquaintance with her. She is a slight, insignificant looking woman, lean and angular, with a face of some pretensions to beauty. Her height is almost dwarfish, and upon seeing her for the first time one could not realize how two such strongly physical men as Tilton and Beecher could have been attracted by so slight and uninteresting an object. But great events from little causes flow. There is nothing in her face or manner that would point to her as the writer of the passionate and sentimental letters that have been read on the trial. On the contrary, she would sooner be associated with making preserves or preserving pickles, and eating both with true New England zest at tea. That she is a woman of strong character is evinced by the persistency with which she has sat the trial through, and has listened without a blush to the bitter cruel things which have been said of her.

I can not reconcile Tilton's barings about her modesty, refinement, and delicacy with her almost brazen boldness in visiting the court where she is made the central point of all the nastiness upon which the case hinges. Certainly her nature is not one that is easily shocked, and, unless she is taught there for effect, I can not understand why she is brought there at all. Her course has been the subject of universal unfavorable comment in almost every direction. It may be true that even the worm turns when it is trodden upon, but it would be much more creditable in this instance if the worm were to turn in advance. If her face be examined critically and carefully, one will become easily convinced that the lines in it are not at all weak. When she forgets herself, there comes a harsh expression that plainly manifests self-will. She will not secede, but she will plan. She will be effusive, but she will not tell all she knows. One would naturally expect a woman with so fragile a physique, especially if she were the tender and snow-pure being her husband maintains her to be, to be worn, worried, crushed by the mental trials to which she has been subjected; but she is not. If she may be judged by her looks and her bearing, she is cool, firm, and self-possessed.

Once or twice she has shed tears, but they have been plainly tears of vexation and not of grief. From this I would surmise, in the language of one of the visitors to the trial, that "Whatever else she may be, she is nobody's fool." At all events, she is about the last person in the world who would attract a passing gaze, except for the insignificance of her appearance, which is remarkable. Perhaps Helen, of Troy, was a little woman, with a pale, pinched and demure face, with no anatomy worth speaking of, and Paris a purple faced, robust and lachrymose warrior, while Menelaus was, not unlikely, a conceited fellow who never thought it necessary to show much interest in his wife until the fact of Paris carrying her off became so notorious that respect for public opinion forced him to make a noise about it. We know that Cleopatra was over lean, and had a snub nose. Antony must have often cast upon the ragged edge of despair when he thought of Octavia. Many of the lean and homely women of history have managed to make considerable trouble with the hearts of great men. We can not judge of the powers of a rat-tail file by merely looking at it.

In his address before the Legislature of Minnesota, after his election as United States Senator, Judge McMillan said: "It is due to you, members of both parties, and to the people that elected you, and due to myself that I should define my position. I have always been a Republican and expect to continue to be. In view of the circumstances attending this election, I consider the honor you have conferred not so much as a personal compliment to myself, but as an emphatic expression on the part of the Republicans of Minnesota of their trust in the integrity of the Republican party and a desire to preserve it intact."